

on the 11th. Absolute range, 1.58 inches, as compared with 1.46 inches in December. At Midway Island the average pressure was 30.11 inches, or 0.11 inch above the normal, being a net rise of 0.23 inch. The highest was 30.38 inches, on the 9th; the lowest, 29.82, on the 25th. At Honolulu the average pressure was 29.98 inches, or some 0.04 inch below normal. This was 0.10 inch below the average for December. The highest pressure, 30.16 inches, occurred on the 16th; the lowest, 29.68, on the 14th.

Fog seems to have been less prevalent in January than in December. The only report of its occurrence in east longitude was on the 17th, in latitude 28° N., longitude 163°. In west longitude fog was observed on the 18th in latitude 41° N., longitude 172°, and by one vessel sailing along latitude 38° N. between longitudes 162° and 148° W., during the 26th to 29th. Fog occurred along the American coast, more particularly south of the 34th parallel, on several days, as indicated by ships' reports. It was observed in the neighborhood of San Pedro on the 17th, 18th, 21st, and 22d, and as far south as latitude 24° N., longitude 112° W., on the 7th and 8th.

NOTES ON WEATHER IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Nova Scotia.—ST. JOHNS, N. B., January 26.—Huge snow drifts blown in the gale that followed last night's severe snow and sleet storm, blocked rail traffic in this section to-day and several train trips were canceled.—*New York Post*, January 27, 1923.

HALIFAX, January 26.—The British freighter *Cairn-mona*, which left Leith for Portland, Me., January 16, has been caught in a great ice field off Cape Race, according to a radio message from the steamer to the marine

and fisheries department. The message sent yesterday afternoon and signed by Captain Berlin, said the ice field extended north and south as far as the eye could reach and appeared to be about 18 miles across east and west. *New York Post*, January 27, 1923.

France—CANNES, January 5.—Unprecedented cold weather gripped the Riviera to-day, which caused hundreds of society folk wintering here to send home for heavy clothes.—*Washington Times-Herald*, January 6, 1923.

PARIS, January 9.—The Seine, which twice this winter has threatened to repeat the disastrous flood of 1910, is rising again and some alarm is felt unless the rains cease.—*Binghamton Morning Sun*, January 10, 1923.

PARIS, January 18.—The first snow of the season fell in Paris to-day. It was a light fall, coming after the two-day cold wave that now prevails over France, with temperatures ranging around freezing.—*Chicago Evening Post*, January 18, 1923.

Jamaica.—KINGSTON, January 26.—The northern and Central parishes have been visited by strong winds and heavy rains, which have caused considerable damage to the banana plantations and have seriously imperiled the next crop.—*Chicago Daily News*, January 26, 1923.

Hawaii.—HONOLULU, January 15.—A howling 55-mile gale, the stiffest ever recorded in the islands, accompanied by two earthquake shocks, swept and rocked Hawaii yesterday, last night and early this morning, causing at least one death.—*Washington Post*, January 16, 1923.

Argentina.—BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—Buenos Aires to-day sweltered under a temperature of 104° F., which was accompanied by an extraordinarily hot wind, not unlike a simoon. There were numerous prostrations. The temperature was the highest recorded here in 15 years.—*New York Herald*, January 25, 1923.

DETAILS OF THE WEATHER IN THE UNITED STATES.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

By ALFRED J. HENRY.

The outstanding feature of the month was the high temperature for the season that prevailed in all parts of the country except New England and along the middle Pacific coast. An unusually large number of cyclonic storms passed across the country, some of which developed greatly in intensity off the Canadian Maritime Provinces. As a consequence the weather was cold and stormy in New England with considerable snow in strong contrast to the weather elsewhere in the United States.

Precipitation was slightly below the normal for the country as a whole, although no marked deficits occurred in any part of the country.

CYCLONES AND ANTICYCLONES.

By W. P. DAY.

Cyclonic activity was above the average during the month of January, if one considers merely the number of high and low pressure areas which crossed the field of observation. However, severe winter weather was confined mostly to the northern portion of the Atlantic

States. The stormy weather in New England and New York was caused by a frequent development of important secondary storms off the New Jersey coast, bringing high northeasterly winds, often with heavy snow, and followed by sweeping cold waves. Anticyclones caused by outflowing polar air (Alberta and Hudson Bay HIGHS) generally remained north of latitude 40° N., while the built up HIGHS from the Pacific moved in a group much farther south. Tables showing the number of cyclones (LOWS) and anticyclones (HIGHS) by types follow:

Cyclones.	Al- berta.	North Pa- cific.	South Pa- cific.	North- ern Rocky Moun- tain.	Colo- rado.	Texas.	East Gulf.	South At- lantic.	Cent- ral.	Total
January, 1923....	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	21.0
Average number, 1892-1912, in- clusive.....	4.7	2.5	0.9	0.4	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	12.7

Anticyclones.	North Pacific.	South Pacific.	Al- berta.	Plateau and Rocky Moun- tain region.	Hudson Bay.	Total.
January, 1923....	1.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	19.0
Average number, 1892-1912, inclusive.....	0.8	0.6	5.5	1.7	0.4	9.0